



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Coming under such circumstances, the subject of our review is most acceptable, particularly because the author has gathered together the shreds of law from the various states and territories and woven them together into a systematic text-book. The book, however, did not reach completion without its trials, for just when the first volume was ready to go to press, the whole thing was destroyed by a great conflagration and publication thereby delayed a number of years. But that delay was taken advantage of by the author and important changes in the law laid down by the Supreme Court in the interim were included in the second effort.

Any comment on the various parts of the book is almost impossible, for so wide is its scope that a mere enumeration of the numerous subjects treated would be a volume in itself; for the author has covered the entire field of mineral extraction from the earth's crust, whether by mining, *i. e.*, digging and excavating by means of shafts, tunnels, etc., or by washing and sluicing the alluvial gravel, or by boring for gas and oil.

All these are exhaustively treated, including the subjects of gas and oil leases, the various rights of the parties, also other rights of miners *inter se*, such as mining partnership and tenants in common operating mines. Numerous diagrams serve well to illustrate the principles set forth in the text.

Appendices contain the Federal Statutes, the State Statutes (annotated) supplemental to the Federal Statute regulating the location of mining claims upon the public domain; the mining laws of New York and Texas; also the Statutes of Missouri and other states relating to the leasing of public and private mineral lands, together with a list of forms in patent proceedings.

A complete examination of all the English and American cases was made, and every case in both these countries and in Canada which was of any value has received consideration and all except those concerning the most elementary principles have been cited.

The work as a whole shows years of hard, consistent labor and research, coupled with a very extensive personal knowledge of the subject. In no other way could we have been given so comprehensive a treatise on the subject of mining, a treatise which considers almost every possible detail in its every phase.

The two volumes will afford most interesting reading to laymen and a work of inestimable value to the legal profession.

A. L. R.

SHEPARD'S PENNSYLVANIA STATE CITATIONS. Second edition.
New York: The Frank Shepard Company, 1902.

This is the second edition of a most useful standard work, making it complete to date. There are several additions and improvements. It is printed in larger type and not only shows

where a case has been reported in the Official Series, Atlantic Reporter, American Decisions, American Reports and American State Reports, and where cited in the Pennsylvania Superior Court Reports; but also whether or not a case has been appealed to the United States Supreme Court. It gives all the subsequent citations of such case, and shows the exact point in the syllabus to which it has been cited. This enables the practitioner to ascertain at a glance the particular point of law or practice to which any case has been cited in the later decisions. There are also parallel references, showing whether a case has been affirmed, reversed, criticised, distinguished, explained, followed, harmonized, limited, modified, overruled, parallel case, or same case. It is a work of great practical value as it does away with the necessity of going through all the reports where a case has been subsequently cited. There is also a supplement to Shepard's Pennsylvania State Annotations contained in Volume 202.

M. B. C.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE ILLINOIS STATE BAR ASSOCIATION.
Twenty-sixth Annual Meeting, Chicago, July 17 and 18, 1902,
compiled by JAMES H. MATHENY, Secretary.

This is a most comprehensive and interesting report. It contains, besides a careful record of the proceedings and the report of the various committees, the annual address by the president, John S. Stevens, and the special addresses by W. J. White, of the Montreal bar, John N. Jewett, Judge Murray F. Tuley, the presidentelect, and William E. Church. The lawyer, the highest type of lawyer, is described in the president's address as a man who has room in his mind for literature and art and poetry, who is open to all the refining influences of life and cultivates them.

M. B. C.

THE LAW OF WITNESSES IN PENNSYLVANIA. By WILLIAM TRICKETT, LL. D., Dean of the Dickinson School of Law. Pp. xxix+717. Philadelphia: T. and J. W. Johnson & Co. 1902.

This treatise is the work of one of the most scholarly of the teachers of the law in Pennsylvania. To the profession Dr. Trickett is well known by his essays in various fields of jurisprudence, and to the general public his name is not unfamiliar, because of the complimentary nominations which he has received from the minority party in Pennsylvania for the highest positions in the state courts.

The Act of 1887, relating to the competency of witnesses, together with the supplementary Acts of 1891, 1893 and 1895, ren-